

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; little
change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 49.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 29.

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64 PAGES.

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ALLIES GAIN IN ATTACKS FROM SEA TO MEUSE; AMERICANS PRESS ON; BELGIANS STRIKE TOO; FULL SURRENDER OF BULGARIA IS DEMAND

\$200,000,000 GIVEN TO BACK PERSHING AS BIG DRIVE BEGINS

New York Overflows With
Patriotism as Liberty's
Campaign Starts.

THREE FINE PARADES

Many Noted Men and Clergy
Take Part in Impres-
sive Ceremonies.

BELGIAN DAY AT ALTAR

Mayor Lays Cornerstone of
Loan Shaft Built by \$50
Bonds in City Hall Park.

New York city stuck its hand into its pocket yesterday and pulled out \$200,000,000 as its first day's investment in Liberty bonds. That was just a start; within the next three weeks it will be pouring money into the campaign and seems to dig up the rest of the \$1,500,000,000, its share of the \$5,000,000,000 the nation is going to produce.

Unofficial figures announced at the headquarters of the Liberty Loan Committee aggregated \$66,627,000, but these did not include subscriptions of \$40,000,000 by the United States Steel Corporation and \$25,000,000 by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, all of which have been pledged out which had not been complied by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York up to the close of business at noon yesterday.

Many unofficial reports were received from cities, towns and hamlets in the reserve district that had already oversubscribed their quotas, so that the day's total subscriptions when compiled are expected to be in excess of the \$200,000,000 mark.

Almost Doubles the Record.

Patriotism was rampant everywhere, as may be gleaned from the fact that the total subscriptions rolled up yesterday were almost double those of the \$106,354,050 reported for the first day's drive in the third Liberty Loan campaign and \$101,665,551 in the first day of the second Liberty Loan campaign.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company was the first to go over the top with a subscription of \$30,000,000, while Irvington-on-the-Hudson, which is the residence of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, was among the first communities in the Second Federal Reserve district to oversubscribe its quota of \$246,200.

The Liberty National Bank and the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank followed the Prudential closely with subscriptions of \$5,000,000 each. The Manufacturers Trust Company came over with \$4,097,000, while the Chemical National and Savings banks subscribed \$3,000,000 each.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Brooklyn Trust Company announced subscriptions of \$2,000,000 each, while H. W. Johns-Manville Company took \$1,500,000 and the Fidelity Trust Company and New York Life Insurance Company \$1,000,000 each.

The latter two companies are contemplating a total subscription of \$25,000,000, but this could not be confirmed.

Whole City Eager to Subscribe.

Demonstrations of the eagerness of Father Knickerbocker's sons and daughters to supply Gen. Pershing with the dollars needed to defeat the Germans were witnessed in all parts of the city.

Before New York arose from its bed thirty aviators left Mineola and flew over the city between 5 and 6 o'clock.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

"Ever Without Smoke?" Query the Soldiers

"If you ever were," say the boys of the company to fund donors Post and McCord, "then you can imagine our predicament till THE SUN Tobacco Fund's distribution. It came in the nick of time, September 9, and we hope you will repeat by contributing to this wonderful fund again." The company number was deleted by the censor.

Thirty-three Jewish soldiers saved their ration money during the recent holidays and turned it in from Camp Upton to the fund which they said is nearest to the soldier's heart, that's THE SUN Tobacco Fund. Recent cards from abroad printed on page 1, Section 6.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

FOCH STRATEGY MADE BULGARIA SUE FOR PEACE

Policy of Concentrating
Men on West Front Re-
sponsible, Says March.

TURKS MAY BE ISOLATED

Reentrance of Rumania Into
War Is Also Another
Probable Effect.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Gen. March, Chief of Staff, told the newspaper correspondents to-day that Bulgaria's collapse has been brought about by the strategy of Marshal Foch in holding the bulk of Germany's fighting forces on the western front and forcing them to do continuous battle there. The military importance of this break in the Teutonic alliance was emphasized.

"The defection of Bulgaria, her desire for a separate peace," said Gen. March, "is not only important in the conduct of the war from the standpoint of diplomacy and its general effect upon the grand strategy of the war but it also illustrates to a striking degree the results of the present concentration of forces on the western front."

"Previous to this time whenever any part of the Central Empire's front was threatened it was possible for Germany to devote and divert some German divisions with German commanders to the threatened front while they held the western front with a relatively smaller force. This day has gone past."

Effect of Concentration.

"By concentrating the entire American force on the western front that force, together with the British and French armies under Gen. Foch, holds the German army there and we see the result in Bulgaria seeking a separate peace."

"The obvious importance of this move which would forebode, if it goes through, the isolation of Turkey and the probable reentrance of Rumania into the war needs only be mentioned. It is perfectly clear to everybody."

Prior to Gen. March's conference with the newspaper correspondents it was learned on excellent authority that the United States regarded the Bulgarian collapse as forced by military necessity and in this sense sincere. Stephen Panaretov, the Bulgarian Minister here, believes Bulgaria is determined to abandon the alliance with Germany and Austria.

He is understood to believe that the Bulgarian troops might have offered far more stubborn resistance had they not lost all enthusiasm for the Teutonic cause. It is even suggested that they would have never taken exception to those principles, and if you will remember it was only the other day that a telegram said that in its reply to the Austrian peace note the Bulgarian Government said that the Balkan settlement could be reached only on the principles enunciated by President Wilson.

Bulgarian Envoy's Statement.

Minister Panaretov summed up the situation of Bulgaria in this statement: "Bulgaria's claims are reconcilable with the principles which President Wilson has repeatedly expressed. This is proven by the fact that the Bulgarian people has never taken exception to those principles, and if you will remember it was only the other day that a telegram said that in its reply to the Austrian peace note the Bulgarian Government said that the Balkan settlement could be reached only on the principles enunciated by President Wilson."

"Bulgaria would be willing to allow the decision of the questions according to justice as announced by President Wilson to rest in the hands of a country like the United States, which we know will be perfectly impartial and strictly just to all rightful claims."

"Bulgaria is practically out of the war. As early as last January an American dispatch quoted the official organ of Premier Malmoff as approving the fourteen terms of President Wilson and stated that the peace conference must see that Serbia had an outlet on the Adriatic."

Shows Map of Balkan Front.

Gen. March had a map of the Balkan front which he showed the correspondents. A huge gap in the enemy line was marked off with a colored line representing the allied advance. The line looked as if it had been blown up from below by a miniature torpedo.

"A glance at the positions marked on the map of the Balkan front," Gen. March said smilingly, "reveals the situation there so clearly that I do not need to add anything to it. That it is a tremendous drive and carried out by a relatively small force is evident."

"The distance measured to the apex of the salient north of Isth shows that in this quick advance the Serbs crossed

Continued on Third Page.

Pershing Reports That Captures in Argonne Fighting Will Exceed 8,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Gen. Pershing's report of the operations of the First Army east of the Argonne Forest on Friday, received here to-day, follows:

Northwest of Verdun the First Army continued its attack begun yesterday. The towns of Charpeny, Very, Epinonville and Ivroy were taken. Repeated counter attacks on Major-General Cameron's Corps were thrown back by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia and from Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

The captured material includes more than 100 guns, of which twelve are of heavy calibre; many trench mortars and hundreds of machine guns. The number of prisoners has risen to more than 8,000, including 125 officers.

N. Y. FLIERS WIN BRITISH CROSS

George A. Vaughn, Jr., Brook-
lyn, Helped to Down 50
Foes in 56 Days.

GOT 7 BALLOONS ALSO

War Department Reveals
Feats of American Aviators
Working With Britain's.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—American fliers attached to the British forces between July 1 and August 25 accounted for fifty enemy airplanes and seven balloons. Word of this feat reached the War Department to-day in a summary of British Royal Force reports.

The War Department statement based on this summary cites at length some of the combats in which thirty American aviators brought down a number of the enemy planes. The British distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to a number of American fliers, including George A. Vaughn, Jr., of 441 Washington avenue, Brooklyn. Other American aviators who engaged in successful combats with enemy fliers during the period named include Glenn D. Wickes of Sanquett, N. Y., and Roland S. Poler of Medina, N. Y.

Were Trained in England.

The War Department says: "The Americans mentioned are the early graduates from flying cadets sent to England in the first months of the war before American flying fields, training planes and instructional forces could be got ready to train the hundreds of men on hand to meet the enlarged aerial programme. They, like other cadets sent to French and Italian schools, were afforded the best advantages of the fully developed training systems abroad and were sent later to the front attached to active squadrons for final training over the lines and until such time as they could be incorporated into complete American units."

"The acceleration in speed and the enlargement in numbers of the American aerial programme made possible by this wholehearted cooperation by the Allies is a matter of grateful acknowledgment to this time."

Four Hostile Planes Shot Down.

"Lieut. R. G. Landis (son of Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, Chicago), as a combat with a hostile machine which he sent down in a cloud of smoke, attacked a hostile balloon, but, observing an enemy two seater near, diving, engaged and shot it down. Reverting to the balloon, he fired into it at very close range, whereupon it went down in flames."

Lieut. J. A. Keating (5746 Peoria street, Chicago) and Second Lieut. Simpson (not identified), on returning from a bomb raid, were attacked by two large formations of enemy scouts. The first enemy airplane to attack at close range was shot down in flames by Lieut. Simpson. A little later a second enemy airplane, which was attacking from the rear, also was shot down in flames, and during the course of the combat two more hostile machines were seen to spin down and crash. All of them had been fired at by the observer. Lieut. Keating's machine had been very severely shot about, and he was obliged to land soon after crossing our lines."

Brings Down Fokker.

"Lieut. Landis, in a general engagement with enemy scouts, shot down a Fokker biplane, which crashed near La Bassee. He then attacked a triplane, which was on the tail of a Bristol fighter whose observer was apparently hit and, getting below its tail, brought down this machine also."

"Lieut. Williams, American squadron, was hit in the back and his petrol tank pierced by machine gun fire. In spite of his wound he came back with his finger stopping the hole in the petrol tank, and landed successfully after having engaged a supply train from a height of 100 feet."

YANKS KEEP UP ARGONNE GAINS

They Battle Hard Against Re-
inforced Enemy and
Throw Him Back.

PRISONERS ROLLING IN

Airmen in Constant Combat
and More Than 60 German
Planes Destroyed.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRONT NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 28.—The determination of the Germans to hold the Argonne Forest and the region to the east of it has caused the enemy to reinforce the front opposing the Americans. One German division brought up in the same unit that was used to reinforce the line when the Americans fought for possession of Belleau Wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry.

There has been much fighting in the dense forest, but its character has been largely that of a clearing operation. A great number of isolated machine gun posts being met with. These and ordinary snipers have been troublesome though unimportant in view of the general operation.

One detachment of engineers south of Montfaucon being hampered in their work dropped their tools long enough to clean out one German machine gun nest. The gunners who were not killed were captured by the Americans.

A counter attack by German infantry along the elbow of the Meuse, north of Dannevois, was repulsed this morning by the Americans. The assault by the enemy was preceded by a feeble artillery preparation. Many Germans were killed in the operation and a considerable number taken prisoners.

Heavy Fighting in Air.

The American line to-night extends to the outskirts of Briouilles and Exermont. Additional prisoners have been taken. In three days more than sixty enemy airplanes have been brought down. The American loss in that period was less than twenty.

High explosives from the American big guns are reaching far beyond the German lines. Fires at Briouilles and at other points are attributed to the work of the American gunners.

Two trains loaded with German troops were caught by the first two American batteries this afternoon as they were entering Briouilles. The artillery opened fire soon after the trains were first sighted by observers. When the shells smoldered away only a few of the Germans were in evidence.

No German tanks were encountered following the bombardment of the Briouilles region, although previously the enemy had a number of these machines in action.

South of the Meuse in the region of Villeneuve the Americans captured a large amount of German ammunition and supplies. There were German supply stations of various kinds in the region of Dannevois, from which the enemy was unable to withdraw his material because of the fire from American long range guns which had the range of the bridges across the Meuse.

At intervals during the day German aviators attacked Americans in this sector with their machine guns, that were driven off by the anti-aircraft forces moving with the infantry.

Shells are reported to be falling on Coussemoye, Dun-sur-Meuse and on other towns far, clearing away only a few of the Germans withdrawing.

Progress Is More Rapid.

American engineers are busy close behind the advanced line repairing roads and bridges and preparing a way for the movement of artillery and truck trains. The congested conditions necessarily incident to a rapid advance have been relieved rapidly in the last twelve hours.

With their backs to the outer edge of the Brunhilde line the Germans were fighting desperately in an endeavor to break the American advance to a definite halt. The Germans were increasing the volume of their fire and indicating anew their determination to resist to the utmost.

The line fought for runs through the northern Argonne Woods and eastward along a line paralleling the Epinonville-Montfaucon road to a point near Ivroy and thence northeasterly. The Germans are massed in the Clerges Woods and in the Enmet Woods.

The Americans are using their artil-

Continued on Fifth Page.

BULGAR ARMY MUST DISBAND TO GET PEACE

Complete Break With Cen-
tral Powers and Evacua-
tion Also Required.

TEUTONS RUSHING HELP

German and Austrian Troops
on Way to Stem Tide of
Defeat and Desertion.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Anti-German and peace demonstrations in Sofia have assumed a serious character since last Sunday, disturbances having taken place even opposite the royal palace, according to information reaching Zurich.

Communications between Vienna and Sofia are reported to have been interrupted. Excitement in Budapest is running high. The Austrian Crown Council has been summoned and the principal Hungarian political leaders have arrived in Vienna. It is stated.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Great Britain has replied to the Bulgarian request for an armistice. The reply, it is announced, is fully covered by the answer given the Bulgarian representatives by the Commander of the allied army on the Macedonian front. By this reply it is perfectly well defined that no military operations can be suspended.

At the same time, regarding the proposal that duly accredited Bulgarian representatives should confer with the Allies on the question of peace, it has been made quite clear to the Sofia Government that such a peace necessarily involves a complete rupture by the Bulgarian Government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The allied Governments necessarily demand every guarantee which they consider necessary to them to safeguard their military operations and prevent the despatch of German troops to Bulgaria. In discussing the Bulgarian proposal, it is pointed out, the Allies have no intention of attempting to move a final territorial settlement in the Balkans, which obviously must be a matter for consideration at the peace conference.

Demobilization Implied.

The question, it is stated, is that of concluding such a military agreement as would be taken without the full cooperation and support of Greece and Serbia, but one of the essentials of any preliminary agreement must be the evacuation by Bulgaria of all territory outside Bulgaria proper occupied by her armies since the outbreak of the war.

If the terms laid down, which have been despatched to Sofia, are not acceptable to the Malmoff Government, the allied Powers, it is added, have no further conditions to propose, and it will rest with Bulgaria to find other representatives who can accept these conditions.

A panic prevailed to-day on the Berlin Stock Exchange as the result of events in Bulgaria, according to a despatch from The Hague to the Central News Agency.

German Troops for Sofia.

Great masses of German troops are on their way to Bulgaria, and will pass through Sofia, so the Bulgarian population will see that forces are being sent to their assistance, according to an Exchange Telegraph Copenhagen despatch quoting the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin.

"It must therefore be hoped that the King and the pro-German elements must again soon be masters of the situation," Theodor Wolff is quoted as writing in the Berlin Tageblatt.

Austria also has started reinforcements to the aid of the Bulgarians, according to a statement from Vienna to-night which says that the Austrian forces have taken over a defensive sector. The statement also says that enemy attacks west of Lake Ochrida have been repulsed.

Evidently Austria is sending these troops from Austria, for a despatch from the correspondent of the Central News in Amsterdam says that the troops along the Adriatic are being withdrawn.

Premier Malmoff is supported by only part of the Bulgarian General Assembly, writes Herr Wolff, who has just returned from Bulgaria, "and such efforts as are now proceeding were prepared while the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria were visiting Sofia. Malmoff's plan is to give up the territories taken from Serbia and to demand compensation in Turkish territory."

The Lokalesieger of Berlin says Premier Malmoff's action opens the prospect of grave times, but that a fateful step may be prevented by the intervention of German and Austrian troops, adding:

"We must use all the means at our disposal to maintain connections with Constantinople. German troops will not

**GERMANY TO KEEP UP
SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN**

Von Mann's Appointment
Seen as Evidence of It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, Sept. 28.—The appointment of Admiral Eduard von Mann, head of the German submarine department, to succeed Admiral von Capelle as Secretary of the Navy, is taken in Holland to mean that Germany still is determined to carry on her submarine campaign, according to a telegram from Amsterdam.

It is understood that Admiral von Mann, who announced he would take Von Capelle's place, is declared now to be too moderate and lukewarm in regard to the U-boat operations.

Von Mann is Germany's leading technical expert on submarines and was the designer of the so-called submarine merchantman, the Deutschland, which was intended to break the Allied blockade. His appointment shows that officially at any rate Germany still is adhering to the fiction of a successful submarine war.

Stranded Grain Ship Total Loss.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—The wooden steamer Helena, owned by the Armour Grain Company of Chicago, which stranded on Little Chicken Island, in Canadian Lake Erie, last week, has been abandoned as a constructive total loss.

Continued on Third Page.

AUSTRIA PLANNING NEW PEACE PARLEY AT HAGUE

Baron Burian to Send Second Note to Belligerents
Modifying First, and Holland Welcomes
Proposed Conference.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Rumors persist in Vienna political circles that Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, will soon send to the belligerents a second peace note, according to the Zurich Journal. This note, it is reported, will be along the same lines as the first, but will contain more precise statements which he is said to believe will modify the terms of the Entente.

There also are reports in Switzerland that the Central Powers are prepared to intervene energetically in Rumania, which is accused of taking part in intrigues contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaty of Bucharest.

By the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 28.—The Austro-Hungarian Government, according to an official statement issued here to-day, has suggested to Holland that it would appreciate it if any conference of the belligerents arising out of the recent Austrian peace note could be conducted at The Hague. The Dutch Government replied that it would be happy to extend

the hospitality of the royal residence for that purpose.

Baron von Huasarek, the Austrian Premier, on Friday had a long conference with Deputy Meusar, vice-president of the Austrian Lower House, and the only representative of the Czech Club then in Vienna. "Very important matters of foreign policy," were discussed, according to the Allgemeine Zeitung of Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A despatch from Switzerland to-day says that the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung reports that the victories of the Entente in Macedonia and Palestine are making a profound impression in Austria. The semi-official papers are trying to reassure public opinion by pointing out that only a rupture of the Belgrade-Constantinople line in the region of Nish could mean a catastrophe for the Central Powers, and that it is a long way from the present front to Nish.

The Arbeiter Zeitung replies by saying that the Austro-German troops rapidly covered greater distances in their Serbian campaign.

BRITISH ROUND UP 5,000 TURKS

Gen. Allenby's Army Rapidly
Clearing Palestine to
Sea of Galilee.

ALSO GETS 350 CANNON

French Took 2,500 Prisoners
When Cavalry Captured
Nabulus.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Gen. Allenby, commanding the British forces operating in the region of Palestine between Jerusalem and the Sea of Galilee, has taken 5,000 more Turkish prisoners and captured 350 guns.

This brings the total of prisoners reported officially to 50,000.

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 28.—The town of Nabulus, Palestine, was captured by a French cavalry regiment in the recent allied drive west of the Jordan.

The town the French horsemen took 2,500 prisoners, eighteen cannon and numerous machine guns. Their casualties were only a few wounded.

TURKS DEPORT ARMENIANS.

Drive 8,000 From Alexandropol in
Transcaucasia.

BOEREN, Sept. 28.—The deportation of the Turks of 8,000 Armenians from Alexandropol, Transcaucasia, and the disarming of many Armenians in Gantak were reported to the Armenian National Union of America to-day in a cablegram from Dr. Araratian, president of the Armenian Council at Baku. The district of Karapash has not yet been occupied by the Turks, the despatch added.

"The Armenians at Gantak and Chamach have emigrated to Baku," the despatch continued, "and the condition of the army men in Transcaucasia is very precarious. It is only the Armenians that are supporting the Allies in the Caucasus."

"The rumors circulated by Turks to the effect that Armenians committed atrocities are entirely false. Even now, after the fresh Turkish massacres, the Armenians are protecting non-combatant Turks and Tatars and endeavoring to bring about reconciliation."

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Continued on Third Page.

British Win Gouzeaucourt and Gain Two Miles North of Cambrai.

CAPTURE POELCAPELLE

Belgians Advance Nearly 4
Miles and Take 4,000
Prisoners.

FRENCH TAKE MALMAISON

Pershing's Men Pass Through
First and Second Lines
East of the Argonne.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advancing on ten fronts, six of them in France, Marshal Foch's first strong effort against the Germans has developed into the greatest offensive since the beginning of the war, with pronounced success crowning the banners of the Allies on every one of the ten fronts. The enemy, harassed almost beyond endurance and hurrying his scanty reserves from point to point and then back again, as first one and then another seemed in most urgent need of help, is beginning to crack badly under the strain.

The Belgians, not to be left behind in the good work, entered the arena to-day with a new offensive covering the whole line from Ypres to the sea, and on the important portion of that line from Dixmude to Ypres, they made a maximum gain of more than three and a half miles, capturing 4,000 prisoners, the town of Poelcapelle, and, flanking Passchendaele Ridge on the north, are advancing toward Roulers.

ALLIES 20 MILES INTO BULGARIA

Advance Continues Despite Of-
fer of Armistice to
the Entente.

SERBS CAPTURE VELES

Offensive Pressed Toward Us-
kub—Greeks Also Gain
With the British.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Bulgaria's proposal to halt the allied offensive in Macedonia. An official statement issued by the British War Office to-night shows that the offensive is continuing. The Greeks pushing eastward along the Belashitz range, and the British and Serbs moving on the Vardar (twenty miles inside the Bulgarian frontier) along the Strumitza valley. In this advance several guns of large calibre have been captured.

The Serbian troops also are adding to their laurels as fighters, for they have captured Veles, one of the important bases of the Bulgarian forces in southern Serbia, on the Vardar River. This news is contained in an official statement from the Serbian War Office under the date of Friday, but received here to-day. From Veles the Serbs are pressing their advance toward Uskub, another important Bulgarian base, capture of which will open the road to the reclamation of all of northern Serbia and also give the Allies a base for a greater invasion of Bulgaria. In the capture of Veles all the Bulgarian soldiers defending that stronghold were captured.

Gouzeaucourt Is Captured.

Later in the day the British captured Gouzeaucourt. This British move is only a mile and three-quarters from Cambrai and the capture of that most important place cannot be far off.

On the British right the American force operating in the region west of Le Catet, south of Cambrai, advanced to-day about three-quarters of a mile into the so-called Hindenburg zone and held their advance. This operation apparently indicated the preparation of the British drive to the north and protect the British right flank.

Important Gains in French.

Still further south, in the French sector, the most important gains made in several weeks were noted to-day. The French penetrating the ravine between Jouy and Ailly, in the sector between the Ailette and the Aisne, capturing three villages. Further north, in the St. Gobain region, they gained ground northeast of Stenay.

Submarine Sinks Submarine.

French U-Boat Sent to Bottom by
Austrian Vessel.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The French submarine Circe was sunk by an Austrian U-Boat on September 23, according to an official statement issued to-night. The second officer was the only survivor.

The Circe was built at Toulon in 1904 and its gross tonnage was 450 tons. Its last complement was twenty-three men.

The loss of the French Circe was a serious blow to the French submarine force. The Circe was one of the most powerful submarines in the French fleet. It was a fast and powerful submarine, and was capable of carrying a large cargo. The loss of the Circe was a serious blow to the French submarine force.

Opens the Way to Louan.

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The entire French line from Vally to Valenciennes moved forward in the direction of the Aisne Canal. This evening the French occupy a line south of Brancourt, north of Pines, Valenciennes, Port de la Malmaison, Valenciennes, and Valenciennes. The Associated Press correspondent with the French Army reports:

The Germans had prepared a trap at

Continued on Third Page.